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ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION IN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE IN ITALY.¹

THE situation of higher education in Italy is attracting the attention of the best thinkers of the nation, and from one end of the kingdom to the other the question of a reform of the whole system is actively discussed. The prevailing feeling is one of discontent with present conditions, and though the remedies proposed are of the most varying complexion, it is generally believed that something must be done. The journal *La Riforma Universitaria*² has devoted itself to the problem in its length and breadth, the periodical *La Università*³ teems with information and suggestions, Parliament is besieged with memorials and plans of reform, and in the cultivated circles of Italy the question is a burning one. Much difference of opinion exists as to the real nature of the difficulties: are they merely matters of detail or radical faults of organization? Those who take the latter view prescribe heroic remedies. Thus we find propositions to attach all existing technical schools to the universities; again the suppression of the smaller universities has been loudly demanded, and a new arrangement of faculties has been advised. With these problems we are not at present concerned. Nevertheless they point to the fact that the present is a critical time in the history of higher education in Italy. That from all this discussion no readjustment should arise seems hardly possible. How great the changes may be it is at present impossible to

¹ The writer desires to acknowledge his sincere obligation to Professor Carlo F. Ferraris, of the University of Padua, for a revision of the manuscript.

² Edited by Professor Tullio Martello, of Bologna.

³ Edited by Professor Luigi Lucchini, of Bologna, now in its fourth year

foresee, but that within the next ten years the university system will undergo important changes can scarcely be doubted. The conditions which we are about to describe have not perhaps the permanence which characterizes the institutions of Germany, and have not, like them, the almost unqualified approval of the people.

Our present concern is with the conditions that exist to-day, and in order to comprehend the work done in the field of political and economic science, it will be necessary to devote some consideration to the system in general. Higher academic instruction in the broad sense is given in seventeen governmental or royal universities, four so-called free universities, eleven institutes for superior instruction, and ten higher special schools. In addition to these institutions, university courses are in three instances annexed to *licei*, secondary schools. The eleven institutes for superior instruction, with the exception of the veterinary schools of Milan, Naples, and Turin, give the higher academical degrees, and form a part of the Italian university system in all essential points. Their professors take part in the election of the sixteen elective members of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, and are eligible to the Council and the Chamber of Deputies. The professors of the three veterinary schools and of the ten higher special schools have none of these rights ; and, besides this, these institutions can give only a diploma, which does not confer the title of Doctor. The higher special schools cannot, however, be classed with the secondary instruction, since they go farther than the *licei*, or the technical schools. The conditions of admission are only a little lower than those of the universities, and in special cases their diplomas grant admittance into certain branches of the public service equally with that of the university. Two of them will have a special interest for us, and will occupy us more at length. In that discussion the differences between them and the universities will appear more clearly.

The universities, in the strict sense, are seventeen in

number. The free universities are so called because the government of Italy does not contribute to their support. On the other hand, they are aided by local governmental bodies, the provinces and municipalities in which they are situated. These four universities—Perugia, Ferrara, Camerino, and Urbino—are all of them situated in the former States of the Church, and when the latter came into the kingdom of Italy they were not taken up by the new government, but thrown on their own resources. Always inadequately equipped, only one of them—Perugia—can in anywise compare even with the smallest of the governmental universities. None the less, their diplomas are recognized by the Italian government, not merely as evidences of study, but as entitling the holders to the same rights to pursue certain professions as those holding the degrees of government institutions. Practically these institutions differ only from the others in not receiving financial support from the government. They are held to conformity with the official regulations as to studies, but no adequate control is exercised to ascertain whether in reality they are sufficiently equipped to carry on the work properly. Far less *raison d'être* can be assigned to the university courses annexed to the *licei* of Aquila, Bari, and Catanzaro. When Naples became a part of Italy, these rudimentary universities came under the jurisdiction of the new government, which seemingly not knowing what to do with them, has acquiesced in their continued existence. In the year 1885–86 there were just fifty students in these courses, of whom sixteen were pursuing legal and thirty-four medical studies.¹ It has not always been as favorable as this, as we are informed by a distinguished economist that Aquila has on the average three students, and that there have been years when Bari and Catanzaro have had none at all.² Enough has been said to show that we need

¹ Annuario Statistico Italiano, 1887–88.

² Tullio Martello, *La Decadenza dell' Università Italiana*, Annuario della R. Università di Bologna, 1889–90, p. 77.

devote no further attention to these *disjecta membra* of the university system.

The normal Italian university comprises the faculties of Jurisprudence, Medicine and Surgery, Mathematical, Physical, and Natural Science, and Letters and Philosophy. The University of Macerata has only one faculty, that of jurisprudence, while those of Siena and Sassari have but two—law and medicine. In addition to the universities just named, those of Cagliari, Modena, and Parma are without the faculty of letters and philosophy, which exists, but till now not complete (for want of professors and students) in those of Catania and Messina. On the other hand, there are certain institutions which have, as it were, more faculties, since special schools have more or less organic connection with them, as, for instance, in the case of the Engineering Schools at Rome, Naples, and Turin.

The teaching force of the university is composed of official and non-official instructors. Certain courses being prescribed, it is necessary to have them represented, and as the Italian university partakes largely of the nature of a professional school, it will be readily understood that the official instructors form the kernel of the system. The official instructors consist of the ordinary and extraordinary professors and the *incaricati*. With respect to the first two, their relations are not unlike those of their German colleagues. While the ordinary professor is appointed by royal decree for life, the extraordinary professor is appointed by decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, and must be confirmed every year. The ordinary professor alone may occupy the position of Rector or be a member of the Academic Council. His salary is higher, being at the outset 5000 fr., and increasing by 500 fr. every fifth year till a maximum of 8000 fr. is reached, while the salary of the extraordinary professor cannot exceed 3500 fr. The *incaricati* need further explanation. We might translate the expression in this connection as professors in charge

of certain courses. When a vacancy occurred it was necessary that the official instruction should not be interrupted, and it became the practice to appoint in charge of such courses one of the other professors, or some other person, often a private teacher. What was once a mere temporary expedient has become a standing institution, for at present these professors in charge are at least as numerous as the extraordinary professors. One may find by a reference to our list that they play no inconsiderable part in the instruction with which we are concerned. Something of a temporary character hovers over the institution still. The remuneration is not as much as for the other official professors, and the growth of this class is therefore a confession of financial weakness. The official instructors enumerated are held to deliver the courses required by the regulation, and receive for their services a fixed salary. The salaries are uniform throughout Italy, and that of the ordinary professor ranging, as stated, from 5000 fr. to a maximum of 8000 fr., while the maximum for the extraordinary professor is 3500 fr. The professors do not receive the fees of the students, as in Germany, and consequently the maximum remuneration to which even the most popular lecturer may attain is the salary, and this is hardly sufficient to tempt a man of great ability into the professor's chair. This is greatly to be lamented for the sake of science, and the niggardly remuneration of university professors has been scathingly criticised.

Reference has been made to the non-official teachers. The system of private docents of Germany came from Italy, but in the land of its birth the institution has undergone strange transformations. Private teachers can be appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the faculty and the Superior Council of Public Instruction, without examination, only when the candidate has given proof in printed works of his ability in the special line of science which he desires to teach. In all other cases the candidates must submit to an examina-

tion, present a thesis, and give a trial lecture in the branch in which they desire to teach. If these tests are satisfactory to the university authorities, this is certified to the Minister, who appoints the candidate a private teacher. The private teachers may then give lectures in the branches in which they have qualified, and their courses have equal validity with those of the official instructor. They are paid by the government so much for every hearer who may inscribe himself for their courses. The settlement is made at the end of the year. Among the private teachers we oftentimes find the regular professors, who, in addition to their usual work, give private courses in some other field. As we examine the catalogues we find a large number of private teachers who do not give instruction, and we also find the regulation that those who do not exercise their functions for a period of five years lose their character as private teachers. This points us to the fact that the position of private teacher is looked upon by many as an additional academic honor rather than as a profession, and that the privilege is often obtained by persons who have no intention of exercising it. It will be observed that the student who takes the private course does not pay for it outright, as in Germany, but that the remuneration comes from the general fund. The amount of instruction given by private teachers is quite small in proportion to their number.

Students at the university must have passed through the system of secondary schools and have taken their diplomas of graduation from the *licei*, although foreigners may be admitted on showing an equivalent preparation. In addition to the regular students in course for a degree, proper persons are admitted as auditors at the single courses. They do not have to exhibit the diploma of a *licei*. Women are admitted to the universities on exactly the same conditions as men. There is a certain number in the faculty of letters and philosophy, a few perhaps in medicine, but none in law, as women are not admitted to

the courts as attorneys. In order to obtain the diploma of the university it is necessary that certain courses shall have been heard during a certain number of years' residence. The authorities prepare a plan of study indicating in what year of the course the particular branches should be heard. None the less the student is not obliged to follow the order therein set forth, but may arrange the courses in the way that suits him best. A year will not be counted unless the student inscribes himself for at least three obligatory courses. The maximum number of courses which a student may take in any one year is fixed by each faculty in such a way that the student cannot exhaust the obligatory courses in a less number of years than that prescribed by the rules. The perfect liberty of the student to arrange his courses as he will is not interfered with, and if in the faculty of law a student for some occult reason prefers to study the Pandects before the Institutions no one will say him nay. At the beginning of each year the student writes down in a book which is given for the purpose the courses which he desires to hear. This is made a matter of record, and must be made known to the professor in much the same way as in Germany, for at the end of the year the professor certifies that the student has been in attendance, and this certification is necessary for admission to the examinations. An Italian professor does not refuse, any more than his German colleague, to certify that the students have been in attendance, though it is stated that perhaps a third of the students inscribed frequent the lectures, while the other two-thirds do not know the teachers personally until the day of examination.¹ At the end of each course of lectures, which is generally after a year, or sometimes two years, and rarely six months, there is an examination of those inscribed at the course. This examination takes place in the first instance in the

¹ T. Martello, above cited, p. 67. F. Bianchi, in *Studi Senesi*, Vol. VII. p. 73, *La Riforma Universitaria in rapporto alle soppressione delle università minore*, bears similar testimony.

summer, and opportunity is given at the beginning of the winter to those who were absent or unsuccessful at the first trial to make good their loss; but if not successful this time the course must be taken again. These yearly examinations take the place, in a measure, of a searching examination at the end of the whole course, as in Germany, and render the final examination less of an ordeal. It consists chiefly in the presentation of a dissertation and the defence in open discussion of the positions therein taken, and also in defence of other propositions taken from some other parts of the field of study. This secures the diploma of the university, which confers the title of Doctor and admits the holder into the various lines of professional work either immediately or after further tests.¹ With the exception of the examinations above mentioned, it will be seen that the Italian student may lead much the same life as the German student. He is free to choose his own order of study, he may take as many years as he likes over the required minimum, and attendance at the lectures is practically voluntary. He may also go from one university to another, though since a student is required to make a petition to the Rector, stating the reasons of his desire to make a change, we may infer that such changes are not a regular feature of university life in Italy. The Italian student does not pay fees for such lectures as he attends, but, like the American student, pays so much a year. Thus in the faculty of law the immatriculation fee is 40 fr., the annual fee 165 fr., and the annual examination fee 25 fr.

Having thus reviewed the Italian university system, let us turn now to the instruction in political and economic science, considering first the general provisions for these subjects, and then taking up any special facilities which may be offered. The instruction of these sciences forms an integral part of the work of the law faculty, and is

¹ A course of two years in the legal faculty is given for notaries. At the conclusion of the work a diploma is given, but no degree. This course does not contain any work in economic or political science.

obligatory for the students of this department. In this particular the Italian university resembles the Austrian rather than the Prussian university. This union of legal and politico-economic studies has many admirers, and though the proposition has been frequently heard of late to make two faculties or, at least, two courses out of these subjects, so much has been said on the other side that action in this direction seems improbable.¹ Among the obligatory courses in the faculty of law we find the following :

Political Economy, one year ;
 Statistics, one year ;
 Constitutional Law, one year ;
 International Law, one year ;
 Finance and Finance Law, one year ;
 Administration and Administrative Law, two years.

In every university, therefore, provision is made for instruction in these subjects. Each course is three hours per week, while the lectures begin in the first week of November,² and are continued until about the second week of June, with an interruption of about a month for the holidays of Christmas, Carnival, and Easter (altogether). The academic year begins two weeks earlier and ends a month and a half later, this time being taken up with examinations. To return to our courses, it will be seen that there are seven courses annually. As the entire instruction in the faculty of law counts up to twenty-two and one-half courses annually, it will be seen that our sciences occupy a considerable place in the legal studies of Italy. It may be of interest to observe the distribution of these studies in the official plans of study. These are made by each university faculty separately,

¹ Carlo F. Ferraris, *Gli insegnamenti della Facoltà Giuridica in Austria e in Italia in La Università*, Vol. II., Nos. 11-12. See also *Annuario della Regia Università di Macerata, Anno Scolastico 1889-80 La Studia del Diritto nelle nostre Università, Discorso Inaugurale del Professor Luigi Franchi*.

² The lectures begin about the middle of this month only in Padua and Messina.

but there is a marked similarity. Thus we find statistics assigned to the first year of the four years' course, and political economy to the second, though these positions are sometimes reversed. Administration and administrative law are assigned to the third and fourth years, finance and finance law ordinarily to the third or fourth year, international law commonly to the fourth year, while constitutional law is not assigned by preference either to the beginning or end of the course. The only marked exception to this general statement is the University of Pisa, where all these subjects are assigned to the fourth year, with the exception naturally of administration and administrative law, which occupies the third and fourth years. Appended to this article will be found a list of the professors at the various universities of Italy in the academic year 1889-90, and also a statement of the courses given at each university in addition to the obligatory official instruction. From the list we may see the provision made at the various institutions for teaching politico-economic sciences. If each of the subjects on our list had a special teacher we should find at each university six professors, or if, as is sometimes done, administration were separated from administrative law, there should be seven. Six, however, is a normal number, but we find only three universities having this number of instructors in this field—Rome, Genoa, and Palermo. At Catania, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Pisa, Sassari, Turin, and Perugia there are five instructors, while elsewhere there are four, although at the free university of Ferrara two men attempt to cover the whole field. For a better understanding of the relative rank of Italian universities, a table has been added to this article, giving some important statistical data.

We have thus far been considering the obligatory official instruction in the course for a degree. A complementary course is given in some universities on diplomacy and the history of treaties. According to the regulations this course should be given generally, but provision is not made for

it except at the larger institutions. Students are not required to take the course, but merely advised to do so. It does not enter into the results of their work. There are in a few universities free courses given either by professors or private teachers. Those who attend these courses do so out of interest for the subjects, since the work done here does not count toward securing a degree directly. The number of such courses is not, as a rule, large, as can be seen from our list for 1889-90. These free courses are usually on special topics connected with the main lines of study. Another species of non-official instruction is found in the equivalent courses of private teachers. They go over the same ground as the official instructors, and their courses are accepted as equivalent to the regular course. These are also carefully noted on our list, where it will be seen that they are of most consequence at the University of Naples.

It remains now to consider the special facilities offered at certain universities for those who desire to go deeper into the subject than is done in the obligatory work. It will be noticed that the exercises heretofore considered consist simply of the regular lectures. Something akin to the German seminar is not unknown in Italy, but it is not of frequent occurrence. At the University of Macerata there has been recently founded a *Circolo Giuridico*, divided into two sections, one devoted to private law, the other to public law and economic science. What the activity of such an institution is expected to be can best be seen in a similar institution in Siena, which has been established a number of years. This body is divided up into as many sections as there are branches represented in the faculty of law. Those which interest us most are those of constitutional law with nine members in 1889, political economy with nine, and finance with ten. The sections hold meetings at which professors or members give lectures, each of the sections named holding one such meeting in the year named. The *Circolo* has its own library, containing

over fifty periodicals and a large number of volumes. It also offers prizes and issues a periodical, *Studi Senesi*.¹ An organization similar in scope to that just considered was established by a resolution of the law faculty of the University of Turin five years ago, and of Pavia,² November 24, 1888, under the name of *Istituto di esercitazioni nelle scienze giuridico-sociali*. That of Pavia is to have sections for Roman law and history of law, modern public and private law, and, thirdly, social and economic science; that of Turin has distributed the same matters in two sections.

The organizations just considered partake of the nature of the German seminar. There remain for our consideration two institutions, which are rather special schools attached to the regular courses, the course in economic and administrative science attached to the law faculty at Rome, and the free school of political science attached to the law faculty at Bologna. The first seems designed especially for those about to enter the administrative departments of the government. Its exercises consist in a number of lectures, the list of which will be found under Rome. At Bologna the free school of political science offers additional courses in political science and comparative legislation, combined with the exercises of a seminar, and further in diplomacy and the history of treaties, and in public accounting. The exact list will be found under Bologna.

In the technical schools politico-economic sciences are classed with legal matters, and a year devoted to the courses. It must, of course, be very sketchy.

Two special schools call for a more extended notice—the school of social science at Florence and that of commerce at Venice. They offer special facilities and different

¹ See the report in the *Annuario della R. Università degli Studi di Siena 1889-90*, p. 153.

² See the Statute of the body in the *Annuario della R. Università di Pavia, Anno Scolastico 1889-90*, p. 214.

combinations of studies, which render their consideration essential to a complete view of the instruction of an academic grade in Italy.

The School of Social Science at Florence was founded in 1875.¹ It owes its origin to private initiative. Among the members of the Italian Society of Liberal Education there are many who were impressed with the prime importance of the economic and political questions with which the new kingdom of Italy had to cope, and with the need of studying these problems scientifically. They were the adherents of liberal ideas in politics and economics. To them industrial liberty was the necessary corollary of political liberty. To stem the tide of socialistic and semi-socialistic doctrines, and to raise up a body of men competent to fight the battles of the individualistic economy, they founded the school at Florence. Among those who were active in the movement the name of Marquis Carlo Alfieri di Sostengo stands out as the acknowledged leader. He was the founder of the school, and has until the present day been its friend and protector. The school thus founded continued under the auspices of the society until the year 1888. In that year a contract was signed between Marquis Alfieri, as the president of the society, and the representatives of the city and province of Florence, for the purpose of placing the school on the basis of a distinct corporation and securing its perpetuity. By the terms of the contract Marquis Alfieri, in his own name, turned over to the school an endowment of 200,000 fr., the society contributed its property in the school to the value of about 60,000 fr., while the representatives of the city and province of Florence pledged each of these bodies to an annual payment of 8000 fr. for the maintenance of the school. This contract having been confirmed, the management of the school has been consigned to a

¹ See Marchese Carlo Alfieri di Sostengo, *l'Insegnamento Liberale della Scienza di Stato*, Firenze, 1889.

council consisting of the superintendent, the Marquis Alfieri, two persons named by him, two persons named by the city of Florence, and two appointed by the province. By a royal decree the name of the institution was changed to R. Istituto di Scienze Sociali "Cesare Alfieri" when it was granted corporate rights. In the new name of the institution an appropriate tribute is paid to the father of the Marquis Alfieri, a man whose liberal spirit and high purpose are typical of the purposes of the institute.

Thus it will be seen that the school is on its own foundation and does not depend, like the universities, on the Ministry of Public Instruction. It remains, therefore, to discuss its relations to the universities before taking up the course of study pursued in it. Students are admitted to the school without examination in case they can show the diploma of the *licei*, or preparatory institutions of the same grade. In other cases an examination is given in the subjects treated in the preparatory schools. Among other essential requirements, all students must be acquainted with one foreign language, which fact must be shown by an examination, or in some cases by proper certificates. It will be seen that if the students who are graduates of the *licei* form a considerable part of the whole number that the scholars start with much the same preparation as the students of the university. In how far this is the case does not appear from any publications of the school accessible to the writer. The course in the school is three years in length, while that of the universities in the faculty of jurisprudence is, it will be remembered, four years. At the expiration of the course a diploma is granted to the successful student. This does not, it will be noted, grant the degree of Dottore, but it is, nevertheless, equivalent to that degree for certain purposes. Thus it opens the door to positions dependent on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, such as the consular service, etc.; and in the case of distinguished students who have enjoyed the full preparation of the *licei*, it may lead to positions

in the higher offices dependent on the Ministry of the Interior.

While the school has the functions just described, it should not be forgotten that its original aim was to furnish a liberal education in social sciences, and it still numbers among its purposes the preparation of young men for the higher positions of industry and commerce, and for journalism. Hence we shall find in the course certain elements that are lacking in the law faculty of the universities.

The professors of the school are graded similarly with those of the university, for there seems to be little difference in essence between the *professori titolare* here and ordinary professors at the university, or the *reggente* here and the extraordinary professors of the university. Indeed, the two terms last named seem to be interchangeable at the Institute. Certain provisions of the statutes indicate that the professors should be men of the same ability and reputation as the university professors of the respective grades. We find that to be nominated as *titolare* a person must have taught one year as ordinary or two years as extraordinary professor in a university, or one year as *reggente* in the Institute. So also to be nominated as *reggente* it is necessary that the candidate shall have taught one year as extraordinary professor in a university or two years as *incaricato* or as private teacher in a university or in the Institute. These provisions indicate clearly the intentions of the directors. We find also at the Institute the *incaricati* and also substitutes. The *professori titolare* and *reggente* form the faculty, who have control of the internal affairs of the school. They also have the privilege of nominating candidates for vacancies in the faculty.

So far as the students are concerned, the conditions of admission, the length of the course, and other matters have already been touched upon. The regulations seem to be largely on the same basis as in the university. The fees are for matriculation 200 fr., for each year of the course

400 fr., for the examination of admission and at the close of each year 50 fr., and for the final examination and diploma 150 fr.

The course of study embraces one year in each of the following subjects :

Law of Nature.

Institutions of Roman Law.

Institutions of the Civil Code.

Public Accounting.

Civil Process and Judicial Organization.

Finance.

Penal Law.

International Private Law.

Political and Commercial Geography.

Courses of two years in length are given in the following subjects :

Social Economy.

Constitutional Law and the History of Constitutions.

Mediæval and Modern History.

Statistics and Demography.

Administration and Administrative Law.

International Law and the History of International Relations.

Civil Code.

Commercial and Maritime Law.

The reader will at once be struck with the prominence of legal studies in this social science course. It marks the connection which in continental Europe has always existed between legal and economic studies. It shows also that, so far as the subjects go, the instruction here offered could be obtained at the universities. The essential oneness of legal and economic education as understood in Italy is here brought out. The difference must be largely a matter of emphasis.

In the course above outlined we find a few subjects not given in the law faculty of the universities. These are public accounting, political and commercial geography,

and history. While the last-named perhaps is only a general-culture study, the others have a direct bearing on economic problems. On the other hand, political economy and statistics naturally receive greater attention at the Institute than at the universities, each having here a two years' course instead of one, as at the university. In the same way double time is given to international law, constitutional law, and commercial law. Thus it will be seen that though the same ingredients enter into the work the proportions are very different. The difference would, of course, be still more marked if in the law faculties there should be a disposition to look at economic matters from a legal point of view, and in the Institute a tendency to carry economic conceptions into legal discussions.

To complete our review of the work of higher education in economic and political science in Italy we must now turn our attention to another institution: the Superior School of Commerce at Venice. This school has three well-defined aims in view. It seeks, in the first place, to give a liberal education to those entering business life; in the second place, to prepare young men for a career in the consular service; and, thirdly, to train teachers for the secondary commercial and technical schools. The common element in these three aims must necessarily be economics as applied to commercial questions in particular.

The school is supported most largely by the province of Venice, but the central government, the city, and the Chamber of Commerce of Venice contribute to its support. Each has a share in the management, appointing two members each of the board of directors. The school has been in operation since 1869. In its internal management it conforms to types already familiar. Professors are classed as *titolare*, *reggente*, and *incaricati*. Students are admitted on examination, or on showing the diploma of an *istituto tecnico*. On the other hand, the minimum age of students is sixteen years, whereas at Florence it was

eighteen years. Hence we find in the course considerable general-culture work. None the less the school cannot be omitted from this enumeration, as it furnishes a detailed instruction not given in the intermediate schools. The consular course indeed is equivalent to the university course in opening the door to places in the consular service.

The school has three main divisions corresponding to the three aims above noted, but it will be noted that the first year is the same for all. The basis of the school is the three years' commercial course. In it the following studies are given :

Italian Literature, years one, two, and three.

German, years one, two, and three.

Study of Merchandise, years one, two, and three.

Commercial Geography, years one and two.

Accounting, years one and two.

French, years one and two.

Writing, years one and two.

Algebra, year one.

Institutes of Commerce, year one.

Institutes of Civil Law, year one.

Mercantile Arithmetic, years two and three.

English, years two and three.

Business Practice, years two and three.

Commercial and Maritime Law, year two.

Commercial and Industrial Law, year three.

History of Commerce, year three.

Commercial Statistics, year three.

Political Economy, year three.

The consular course extends over a period of five years.

In the first year the same studies are pursued as in the commercial section. In the second year accounting, business practice, and writing are dropped, and in the third year mercantile practice also. The places of these studies are filled with civil law and the Arab or another Eastern

language in both years. The course for the fourth year embraces the following :

English.

History, with special reference to Treaties.

Theoretical Statistics.

Political Economy.

International Law.

Penal Law.

Constitutional Law.

Legal Procedure.

Arab or other Eastern Language.

In the fifth year of the consular section the study of Arab and history is continued, but the main attention is devoted to practical work of preparation for the examinations prescribed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for candidates for the consular service.

There are three subsections under the general section for the preparation of teachers. These are (1) political economy, law, and statistics; (2) accounting; (3) foreign languages. Our interest centres chiefly in 1 and 2. The course 1 does not differ from the consular course except in the omission of an Oriental language, and in preparation in the fifth year for another set of examinations. The course in accounting is concluded in four years. It differs from the commercial course in the second year by omitting commercial geography and the study of merchandise. In the third year it omits the study of merchandise, the history of commerce, statistics of commerce, and political economy. In the fourth year the course consists of English and special work in the various lines of accounting, calculations, and business practice.

In order to gain an idea of the work done in this important school it is necessary to find the proportion in which the various sections exist. This will show whether the school is to be regarded mainly in the light of a well-developed business college or otherwise. The school had in the year 1888-89, 91 regular students, of whom 34 were

in the first year. This leaves us 57 students, distributed as follows: commercial section 15; consular section 18; section for teachers 24; thus divided: political economy, law, and statistics 10; accounting 10; foreign languages 4.¹ Hence it will be seen that the commercial element strictly so-called is not so strongly represented as the other elements of the school. In the list which follows this general discussion will be found a list of the professors at the school at Venice.

With this school we conclude our survey of the academic work in Italy in economics and allied subjects. An ample provision is made for their study in the universities and in the special schools. In contrast with the work in Germany, which has been presented in the ANNALS, one must be struck by the rigidity of the system. In Germany the wide liberty of choice in the selection of subjects for the lectures deprives the work perhaps of the systematic character which the student in the beginning of his work so greatly needs. On the other hand, it would seem that in Italy something of the stimulus to advanced work in special topics must be lost in the uniformity of instruction from Sicily to Piedmont. On the other hand, no uniformity of system can entirely crush the individuality of men, and there can be little doubt that this ample provision for the instruction of political and social science has quickened intellectual activity in the field, and has contributed something to the production of the valuable economic literature which is gaining for Italy an honorable place in these as in other sciences.

ROLAND P. FALKNER.

Philadelphia.

¹ Dati Statistici relativi alle iscrizioni e promozioni degli studenti della Scuola nell'anno scolastico 1888-89. Published by the school.

LIST.¹

[N. B.—In the following list the abbreviations are as follows: o., ordinary professor; e., extraordinary professor; i., professor *incaricato*; p., private teacher. The number after the titles of the free courses indicates the number of hours per week.]

ROYAL UNIVERSITIES.

Bologna.

- C. Albicini, o., Constitutional Law.
- D. Mantovani-Orsetti, o., Administration and Administrative Law ;
i., International Law.
- T. Martello, o., Political Economy ; i., Finance and Finance Law.
- G. B. Salvioni, e., Statistics.
- A. Saffi,² i., History of Treaties and Diplomacy.
- Free School of Political Science includes: Prof. Mantovani, Political Science and Seminar in the same, 6 ; Prof. Saffi, Diplomacy and History of Treaties, 3 ; A. Bordoni,³ p., Public Accounting, 2.

Cagliari.

- G. Todde, o., Political Economy ; i., Statistics.
- M. Orrù, o., International Law.
- S. Soro, e., Constitutional Law.
- E. Carboni-Boy, i., Finance and Finance Law.

Catania.

- S. Majorana-Calatabiano, o., Political Economy (Senator).
- G. Carnazza-Amari, o., International Law (Deputy).
- A. Majorana-Calatabiano, o., Constitutional Law ; i., Finance and Finance Law.
- S. De Luca-Carnazza, e., Administrative Law.

i., Statistics.
- F. Marletta, Substitute, Political Economy, i., Philosophy of Law.
- S. Cavallaro, Substitute International Law, i., Philosophy of Law.
- Free Courses: G. Majorana-Calatabiano,⁴ p., Political Economy 3 ;
S. De Luca-Carnazza, e., Public Poor Relief, 3.

¹ The facts are gathered, except in the cases of the Universities of Genoa and Sassari, from the Annuario of the various institutions for the scholastic year 1889–90. In the two cases named they come from the official publication *Stato del Personale addetto alla Pubblica Istruzione del Regno d'Italia nel 1890*.

² Deceased.

³ Now at Rome.

⁴ Now at Messina.

Genoa.

- A. Ponsiglioni, o., Political Economy.
- P. Bigliati, o., International Law; i., History of Treaties and Diplomacy.
- G. Maurizio, e., Constitutional Law; i., Administrative Law.
- G. S. Del Vecchio, e., Statistics.
- A. Roncali, i., Finance and Finance Law.
- V. Wautrain-Cavagnari, i., Administration; e., Philosophy of Law.
- G. Grasso, i., Comparative Legislation.
- R. Drago, i., Public Accounting.

Macerata.

- N. Lo Savio, o., Political Economy (Excused from duty).
- G. Leporini, e., Administration and Administrative Law.
- G. C. Buzzati,¹ i., Constitutional Law and International Law.
- G. Valenti, i., Political Economy.
- A. Zorli, i., Statistics, Finance and Finance Law.

Messina.

- P. Interdonato, o., Political Economy.
- G. Macrì, o., Administrative Law.
- G. Oliva, o., International Law; i., Finance and Finance Law.
- G. B. Ugo, e., Constitutional Law.
- G. Majorana-Calatabiano, e., Statistics.
- D. Ruggeri, i., Administration; e., Commercial Law.
- Free course: A. Fleres, p., Political Economy.

Modena.

- G. Ricca-Salerno, o., Political Economy; i., Finance.
- L. Olivi, o., International Law.
- A. Morelli, e., Constitutional Law.
- P. Sabbatini, e., Administration and Administrative Law.
- G. Triani, i., Statistics: o., Law of Procedure.
- Free course on Social and Criminal Anthropology by Prof. Riccardi.

Naples.

- A. Ciccone, o., Political Economy.
- F. Persico, o., Administrative Law; i., Finance and Finance Law.
- G. Beltrani, o., International Law.
- G. Arcoleo, o., Constitutional Law.
- G. De Luca, i., Statistics.
- A. Margheri, i., History of Commerce.
- A. Errera, i., Commercial and Colonial Economics.
- F. Milone, i., Private International Law.

¹ Now e., International Law.

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G. Lomonaco, i., Diplomatic and Consular Law, History of Treaties.
G. Bovio, i., Comparative Public Law.

The course of Prof. Bovio is supplementary; those of Profs. Margheri, Errera, Milone, and Lomonaco are preparatory to the career in the diplomatic and consular service.

Free courses: L. Miraglia, p., The Relation of Law to Politics, 3;
G. Arcoleo, History of Modern Constitutions, 3.

Equivalent courses are offered by private professors as follows:

S. Francone,¹ Political Economy, Administrative Law, Finance.

A. Errara, Political Economy, Statistics.

F. D'Ippolito, Political Economy.

D. Lioy, Political Economy.

C. Summonte, Administrative Law.

G. Arangio-Ruiz, Constitutional Law.

F. P. Contuzzi, International Law.

P. Fiore, International Law.

F. Marino, International Law.

G. Tammeo, Statistics.

Padua.

J. Silvestri, o., Administrative Law.

L. Luzzati, o., Constitutional Law.

C. F. Ferraris, o., Statistics; i., Administration.

E. Levi-Catellani,² e., International Law.

G. Alessio, e., Finance and Finance Law; i., Political Economy.

G. Tolomei, i., History of Treaties and Diplomacy.

Supplementary course by Prof. Tolomei.

Free courses: Prof. Tonzig, p., Political Economy, 3; Science of Commerce, 3; Public Accounting, 3; Finance, 3.

Palermo.

G. Bruno,³ o., Political Economy.

A. Paternostro, o., Constitutional Law.

V. E. Orlando, o., Administrative Law; i., Constitutional Law.

F. Agnetta di Gentile, e., International Law; i., Administration.

V. Cusumano, e., Finance.

F. Maggiore Perni,⁴ i., Statistics.

Free courses: A. Siragusa, p., Administrative Law, 3; R. Schiattarella, o., Sociology, 3; P. Merenda, p., History of Political Economy, V. Cusumano, e., Applied Political Economy.

Parma.

A. Malgarini, o., Constitutional Law; i., Finance and Finance Law.

F. Laghi, o., International Law.

F. Zanzucchi, e., Political Economy; i., Statistics.

G. Tommasini, e., Administration and Administrative Law.

¹ Deceased.

² Now ordinary professor.

³ Retired.

⁴ Now extraordinary professor.

Pavia.

- L. Cossa, o., Political Economy.
 P. Esperson, o., International Law; i., Administration and Administrative Law.
 L. Minguzzi, e., Constitutional Law.
 U. Mazzola, e., Finance and Finance Law; i., Statistics.
 Free courses: E. Cossa, p., Economics of Agriculture; L. Rava, p., Public Accounting.

Pisa.

- D. Supino, i., Finance and Finance Law; o., Commercial Law.
 G. Toniolo, o., Political Economy; i., Statistics.
 L. Mortara, i. Constitutional Law.
 A. Codacci-Pisanelli, o., Administration and Administrative Law.
 A. Corsi, e., International Law.

Rome.

- A. Messedaglia, o., Political Economy; i., Statistics.
 S. Scolari, o., Constitutional Law.
 A. Pierantoni, o., International Law.
 L. Meucci, o., Administrative Law.
 V. Sansonetti, e., Diplomacy and the History of Treaties.
 A. De Viti De Marco, e., Finance and Finance Law.
 A. Salandra, p. gives the official course on Administration.
 The course of Prof. Sansonetti is supplementary.
 Free courses are given by Prof. Scolari in Political Science, three hours a week, and by G. Mosca, p., in Constitutional Law.

The course in Economic and Administrative Science includes: Prof. G. Saredo, Comparative Legislation on Local Administration, 1½; Comm. B. Stringher, Customs Legislation, 2.

Courses on Common Law, Prof. Pierantoni; Penal Institutions, Prof. Nocito; and Public Accounting, Prof. De Viti De Marco, are on the programme, but no hours are assigned.

Sassari.

- G. Mariotti, o., International Law.
 P. Demurtas Zichina, o., Administration and Administrative Law; i., Finance and Finance Law.
 S. Bibbiana, e., Constitutional Law.
 G. Pinna-Ferrà, e., Political Economy.
 G. Dettori, i., Statistics; o., Civil Procedure.

Siena.

- A. Loria, o., Political Economy; i., Statistics.
 B. Aquarone, o., Constitutional Law.

- P. Rossi, i., International Law; e., Institutions of Roman Law.
 A. Graziani,¹ i., Finance and Finance Law, Administration and Administrative Law.

Turin.

- G. E. Garelli della Morea, o., Administration and Administrative Law; i., Finance and Finance Law.
 S. Cognetti De Martiis, o., Political Economy.
 A. Brunialti, o., Constitutional Law.
 G. Fusinato, e., International Law; i., Comparative Legislation.
 G. Ferroglio, e., Statistics.
 Supplementary course in Comparative Legislation by Prof. Fusinato.

Free courses: G. Ballerini-Velio, p., International Law, 3; S. Cognetti De Martiis, Critical and Historical Examination of Contemporary Socialism, 2; G. Carle, o., Social Science, 3; G. E. Garelli della Morea, Finance, 2.

FREE UNIVERSITIES.

Camerino.

- A. Bertolini, o., Political Economy and Finance; i., Constitutional Law.
 G. Zucconi, e., Statistics (Deputy).
 L. Palumbo, e., International Law.
 L. Armanni, e., Administration and Administrative Law.
 V. Simoncelli Substitute, Statistics; e., Commercial Law.

Ferrara.

- I. Scarabelli, o., Political Economy, Administration and Administrative Law, International Law; i., Finance and Finance Law.
 G. Ruffoni, i., Constitutional Law.

Perugia.

- O. Scalvanti, e., Administration and Administrative Law.
 P. Brunamonti, i., International Law; o., Philosophy of Law.
 V. Miceli, i., Constitutional Law.
 A. Puviani, i., Finance and Finance Law.
 T. Ticci, i., Political Economy and Statistics; o., Commercial Law.

Urbino.

- D. Gramantieri, o., Constitutional Law.
 G. Vecchiotti, i., Political Economy, Statistics, Finance and Finance Law.
 G. Nicolai Fiocchi, i., Administration and Administrative Law.
 F. Budassi, i., International Law.

¹ Now e., Finance and Finance Law.

SUPERIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.¹*R. Istituto Tecnico Superiore, Milan.*

- A. Cologna, i., Legal Matters.
 L. Cossa, i., Political and Industrial Economy.
 At the Engineering Schools, the professors (all *incaricati*) of legal matters are:
 Bologna, O. Regnoli.
 Naples, L. Miraglia.
 Padua, J. Silvestri.
 Palermo, V. Cusumano.
 Rome, L. Bodio.
 Turin, G. Ronga.

R. Istituto di Scienze Sociali "Cesare Alfieri," Florence.²

- A. Jehan de Johannis, t., Political Economy, Statistics.
 A. Franchetti, t., Mediæval and Modern History.
 D. Zanichelli, t., Constitutional Law.
 O. Luchini, t., Administration and Administrative Law.
 F. Genala, t., International Law.
 B. Malfatti, t., Political and Commercial Geography.
 C. F. Gabba, t., Philosophy of Law, Private International Law.
 R. Dalla Volta, s., Finance, Public Accounting.
 G. De Notter, r., Penal Law.
 A. Taddei, i., Institutes of Civil Law.
 G. Dal Pino, sup., Roman Law.
 F. Bianchi, Civil Law.
 D. Supino, Commercial Law.
 A. Del Vecchio, History of Law.

R. Scuola Superiore di Commercio in Venice.³

- E. Castelnuovi, t., Institutions of Commerce, i., Commercial Practice.
 T. Fornari, r., Political Economy, i., Finance.
 C. Ferraris, i., Theoretical Statistics.
 A. Fraudeletto, i., History of Commerce, Politics, and Diplomacy.
 A. de Kiriaki, i., Constitutional Law, Administration, and Rural Legislation.
 P. Lanzoni, i., Commercial Geography and Statistics.
 B. Manzato, i., International Law.
 F. Besta, i., Commercial Practice.
 [t., titolare; s., straordinario; r., reggente; i., incaricato; sup., supplente.]

¹ From 'Stato del Personale, etc.'

² Based on announcements of the school, and a letter from Prof. Dalla Volta.

³ Communicated by the Secretary of the School, Sig. A. Berti.

STATISTICS OF ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES.

| ROYAL UNIVERSITIES. | FACULTY OF LAW, 1889-90. | | | | | | | UNIVERSITY. | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | PROFESSORS. | | | | STUDENTS. | | | 1889-90. | | 1888-89 | |
| | Ordinary. | Extraordinary. | Incaricati. | Total official. | Private. | Students. | Hearers. | Students. | Hearers. | Total. | |
| Bologna | 11 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 28 | 345 | 23 | 368 | 1487 | 62 | 1549 1448 |
| Cagliari | 6 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 48 | 117 | 10 | 127 125 |
| Catania | 8 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 213 | 213 | 557 | 6 | 563 533 | |
| Genoa | 6 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 8 | | | | | | 833 |
| Macerata | 4 | 2 | 0 | 12 | | 103 | 10 | 113 | 111 | 11 | 122 124 |
| Messina | 5 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 73 | 4 | 77 | 245 | 6 | 271 245 |
| Modena | 8 | 3 | 1 | 11 | | 54 | 1 | 55 | 278 | 4 | 282 297 |
| Naples ¹ | 13 | | 5 | 18 | 51 | 1499 | 61 | 1560 | 4972 | 133 | 4205 4205 |
| Padua | 10 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 198 | 18 | 216 | 1225 | 47 | 1272 1250 |
| Palermo | 10 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 406 | 30 | 436 | 1187 | 62 | 1249 1190 |
| Parma | 6 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 38 | | 38 | 247 | | 247 246 |
| Pavia | 8 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 212 | | 212 | 1038 | 86 | 1124 1080 |
| Pisa | 9 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 148 | | 148 | 587 | 55 | 642 594 |
| Rome | 10 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 501 | 18 | 519 | 1450 | 82 | 1532 1328 |
| Sassari | 6 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 4 | | | | | | 124 |
| Siena | 6 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 52 | 174 | 7 | 181 151 |
| Turin | 10 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 528 | | 528 | 1960 | 53 | 2013 2149 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FREE UNIVERSITIES. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Camerino | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 | | 15 | | 15 | | 103 | 91 |
| Ferrara | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | | | | | | 42 |
| Perugia | 5 | 3 | 4 | 12 | | 39 | 7 | 46 | 143 | 13 | 156 143 |
| Urbino | 5 | 4 | 1 | 10 | | 8 | | 8 | 75 | 13 | 88 86 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,175 |

[N. B. In the list of Professors, persons are counted only once, hence the small number of Incaricati. Students in the Law Faculty comprise in our table only those in the regular course, those preparing to be notaries *not* being included. The table is compiled from the annuarii of the various universities, except for Genoa and Sassari, taken from the work *Stato del Personale*, etc.]

Some additional information for which we are indebted to Prof. Ferraris was, unfortunately, received too late to be incorporated in this article. It will form the subject of a note in the next issue of the ANNALS.—R. P. F.]

¹ Figures for 1888-89.